

The Honorable Robert S. Lasnik

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

ALEXIS HAMILTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

LOGIC20/20, INC., THE PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA,

Defendant.

Case No. 2:24-CV-00916-RSL

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action involves and is likely to involve disclosure of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery, the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively entitle parties to file confidential information under seal.

1 2. “CONFIDENTIAL” MATERIAL

2 “Confidential” material shall include the following documents and tangible things
3 produced or otherwise exchanged in discovery, which disclose:

4 (a) Prudential’s and Logic20/20, Inc.’s proprietary documents, and information,
5 including, but not limited to, policies, practices, procedures, training materials, and claims
6 handling guidelines and systems, and personal and financial data regarding policy holders,
7 insureds, or beneficiaries;

8 (b) portions or all of deposition testimony and transcripts falling into any of the above
9 categories; and

10 (c) portions or all of a party’s written interrogatories, requests for admission, and answers
11 and responses thereto falling into categories (a)–(c) above.
12

13 3. SCOPE

14 The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as
15 defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (2)
16 all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; and (3) any testimony,
17 conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal confidential material.
18

19 However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is in
20 the public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.
21

22 4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

23 4.1. Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed
24 or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,
25 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to the
26

1 categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential material
2 must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures
3 that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

4 4.2. Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered
5 by the Court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any
6 confidential material only to:

7 (a) the receiving party’s counsel of record in this action, as well as employees
8 of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

9 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including in house counsel) of the
10 receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, unless the parties
11 agree that a particular document or material produced is for Attorney’s Eyes Only and is so
12 designated;

13 (c) experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this
14 litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

15 (d) the Court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;

16 (e) copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication of
17 confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging service
18 instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third parties and to immediately
19 return all originals and copies of any confidential material;

20 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is
21 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”
22 (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or ordered by the Court. Pages of

1 transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal confidential material must
2 be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted
3 under this agreement;

4 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a
5 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.
6

7 4.3. Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or
8 referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party,
9 in accordance with Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(A), to determine whether the designating party will
10 remove the confidential designation, whether the document can be redacted, or whether a motion
11 to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted. During the meet and confer process, the
12 designating party must identify the basis for sealing the specific confidential information at issue,
13 and the filing party shall include this basis in its motion to seal, along with any objection to sealing
14 the information at issue. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and
15 the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material
16 under seal. A party who seeks to maintain the confidentiality of its information must satisfy the
17 requirements of Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(B), even if it is not the party filing the motion to seal.
18 Failure to satisfy this requirement will result in the motion to seal being denied, in accordance with
19 the strong presumption of public access to the Court's files.
20

21
22 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

23 5.1. Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party
24 or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take
25 care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate
26

1 standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material,
2 documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the
3 material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept
4 unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

5
6 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are
7 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to
8 unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to impose unnecessary
9 expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the designating party to sanctions.

10 If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it designated
11 for protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must promptly notify all other
12 parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

13
14 5.2. Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this
15 agreement (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(b) below), or as otherwise stipulated or
16 ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must
17 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

18 (a) Information in documentary form: (e.g., paper or electronic documents and
19 deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings),
20 the designating party must affix the word "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains
21 confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,
22 the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate
23 markings in the margins).

1 (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: the parties
 2 and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition or other pretrial
 3 proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other testimony
 4 after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen days after receiving the
 5 transcript of the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the transcript, or
 6 exhibits thereto, as confidential. If a party or non-party desires to protect confidential information
 7 at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

9 (c) Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent place
 10 on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word
 11 “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection,
 12 the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

14 5.3. Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
 15 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party’s
 16 right to secure protection under this agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a
 17 designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated
 18 in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

19 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

21 6.1. Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of
 22 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party’s confidentiality
 23 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic
 24 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to
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1 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the
2 original designation is disclosed.

3 6.2. Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute
4 regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding confidential
5 designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or in a declaration
6 or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer conference with other
7 affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The certification must list
8 the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to confer requires a face-
9 to-face meeting or a telephone conference.
10

11 6.3. Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without Court
12 intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local
13 Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of
14 persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those
15 made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on
16 other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain
17 the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.
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19 7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
20 LITIGATION

21 If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
22 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that
23 party must:

24 (a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the
25 subpoena or court order;
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1 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to
 2 issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is
 3 subject to this agreement. Such notification shall include a copy of this agreement; and

4 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by
 5 the designating party whose confidential material may be affected.
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7 8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

8 If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed confidential
 9 material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the receiving
 10 party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized
 11 disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material,
 12 (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of
 13 this agreement, and (d) request that such person or persons execute the “Acknowledgment and
 14 Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
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16 9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE
 17 PROTECTED MATERIAL

18 When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently
 19 produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the
 20 receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This
 21 provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery
 22 order or agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. The parties agree
 23 to the entry of a non-waiver order under Fed. R. Evid. 502(d) as set forth herein.
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10. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving party must return all confidential material to the producing party, including all copies, extracts and summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of destruction.

Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival copy of all documents filed with the Court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain confidential material.

The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect until a designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise.

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

DATED: December 16, 2024 /s/ Stacy M. Tucker
 Stacy M. Tucker
 MONAHAN TUCKER LAW, PC
 Attorneys for Plaintiff

DATED: December 16, 2024 /s/ Bradley J. Krupicka
 Bradley J. Krupicka
 bkrupicka@ohaganmeyer.com
 O'Hagan Meyer PLLC
 Attorneys for Defendant Logic20/20, Inc

DATED: December 16, 2024 /s/ Lauren Parris Watts
 Lauren Parris Watts, WSBA #44064
lpwatts@seyfarth.com
 SEYFARTH SHAW LLP
 Attorney for Defendant

1 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED

2 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any
3 documents in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other federal
4 or state proceeding, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to
5 those documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or
6 any other privilege or protection recognized by law.
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8 DATED: December 18, 2024



9 Honorable Robert S. Lasnik
United States District court Judge
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EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of
_____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of
perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was
issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington on [date] in the
case of Alexis Hamilton v. Logic20/20, Inc., The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Case
No. 2:24-cv-00916-RSL I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated
Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to
sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in
any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person
or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the
Western District of Washington for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective
Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____

Signature: _____

The Honorable Robert S. Lasnik

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON-
AT

ALEXIS HAMILTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

LOGIC20/20, INC., THE PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA,

Defendant.

Case No. 2:24-CV-00916-RSL

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

~~[PLAINTIFF],~~

~~Plaintiff,~~

~~v.~~

~~[DEFENDANT],~~

~~Defendant.~~

~~CASE NO. [CASE #]~~

~~MODEL STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER~~

1. ~~I.~~ PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action involves and is likely to involve production disclosure of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court Court to enter the following

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 1

SEYFARTH SHAW LLP
Attorneys at Law
233 South Wacker Drive
Suite 8000
Chicago, Illinois 60606-6448
(312) 460-5000

1 Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR
 2 26(c). It does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery, the
 3 protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or
 4 items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does
 5 not presumptively entitle parties to file confidential information under seal.

7 2. ~~2.~~ "CONFIDENTIAL" MATERIAL

8 "Confidential" material shall include the following documents and tangible things
 9 produced or otherwise exchanged: ~~["The parties must include a list of specific documents such as"~~
 10 ~~"company's customer list" or "plaintiff's medical records;" do not list broad categories of~~
 11 ~~documents such as "sensitive business material"]~~ in discovery, which disclose:

13 (a) Prudential's and Logic20/20, Inc.'s proprietary documents, and information,
 14 including, but not limited to, policies, practices, procedures, training materials, and claims-
 15 handling guidelines and systems, and personal and financial data regarding policy holders,
 16 insureds, or beneficiaries;

17 (b) portions or all of deposition testimony and transcripts falling into any of the
 18 above categories; and

19 (c) portions or all of a party's written interrogatories, requests for admission, and-
 20 answers and responses thereto falling into categories (a)-(c) above.

22 3. ~~3.~~ SCOPE

23 The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as
 24 defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (2)
 25
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all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal confidential material.

However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is in the public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

4.1. Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential material must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

4.2. Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the ~~court~~Court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any confidential material only to:

(a) the receiving party's counsel of record in this action, as well as employees of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) the officers, directors, and employees (including in house counsel) of the receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, unless the parties agree that a particular document or material produced is for Attorney's Eyes Only and is so designated;

(c) ~~(e)~~ experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(d) ~~(f)~~ the ~~court~~Court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;

(e) ~~(e)~~ copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication of confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging service instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third parties and to immediately return all originals and copies of any confidential material;

(f) ~~(f)~~ during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or ordered by the ~~court~~Court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal confidential material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this agreement;

(g) ~~(g)~~ the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

4.3. ~~4.3~~ Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party, in accordance with Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(A), to determine whether the designating party will remove the confidential designation, whether the document can be redacted, or whether a motion to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted. During the meet and confer process, the designating party must identify the basis for sealing the specific

1 confidential information at issue, and the filing party shall include this basis in its motion to seal,
2 along with any objection to sealing the information at issue. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the
3 procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks
4 permission from the court to file material under seal. A party who seeks to maintain the
5 confidentiality of its information must satisfy the requirements of Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(B),
6 even if it is not the party filing the motion to seal. Failure to satisfy this requirement will result in
7 the motion to seal being denied, in accordance with the strong presumption of public access to
8 the Court's files.
9

10 5. ~~5.~~ DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

11 5.1. ~~5.1.~~ Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.

12 Each party or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement
13 must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the
14 appropriate standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of
15 material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions
16 of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are
17 not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.
18

19 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are
20 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to
21 unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to impose unnecessary
22 expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the designating party to sanctions.
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26

1 If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it designated
 2 for protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must promptly notify all other
 3 parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

4 5.2. ~~5.2~~ Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this
 5 agreement (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(b) below), or as otherwise stipulated or
 6 ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must
 7 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

8
 9 (a) ~~(a)~~ Information in documentary form: (e.g., paper or electronic
 10 documents and deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or
 11 trial proceedings), the designating party must affix the word "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page
 12 that contains confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page
 13 qualifies for protection, the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s)
 14 (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

15
 16 (b) ~~(b)~~ Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: the
 17 parties and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition or
 18 other pretrial proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate
 19 other testimony after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen days
 20 after receiving the transcript of the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of
 21 the transcript, or exhibits thereto, as confidential. If a party or non-party desires to protect
 22 confidential information at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

23
 24 (c) ~~(c)~~ Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent
 25 place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the
 26

word “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

5.3. ~~5.3~~ Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party’s right to secure protection under this agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

6. ~~6.~~ CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1. ~~6.1~~ Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party’s confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2. ~~6.2~~ Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding confidential designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or in a declaration or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer conference with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The certification must list the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to confer requires a face-to-face meeting or a telephone conference.

6.3. ~~6.3~~ Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without ~~court~~Court intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

7. ~~7.~~ PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that party must:

(a) ~~(a)~~ promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) ~~(b)~~ promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this agreement. Such notification shall include a copy of this agreement; and

(c) ~~(c)~~ cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the designating party whose confidential material may be affected.

8. ~~8.~~ UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed confidential material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the receiving party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement, and (d) request that such person or persons execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

9. ~~9.~~ INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order or agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. The parties agree to the entry of a non-waiver order under Fed. R. Evid. 502(d) as set forth herein.

10. ~~10.~~ NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving party must return all confidential material to the producing party, including all copies, extracts and summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of destruction.

Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival copy of all documents filed with the ~~court~~Court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain confidential material.

The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect until a designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise.

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

DATED: December , 2024

/s/

Stacy M. Tucker
MONAHAN TUCKER LAW, PC
Attorneys for Plaintiff

~~DATED:~~
~~Attorneys for Plaintiff~~

DATED: December , 2024

/s/

Bradley J. Krupicka
bkrupicka@ohaganmeyer.com
O'Hagan Meyer PLLC
Attorneys for Defendant Logic20/20, Inc

~~DATED:~~

DATED: December , 2024

/s/ Lauren Parris Watts

Lauren Parris Watts, WSBA #44064
lpwatts@seyfarth.com
SEYFARTH SHAW LLP
Attorney for Defendant

~~Attorneys for Defendant~~

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any documents in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other federal or state proceeding, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to

those documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or any other privilege or protection recognized by law.

DATED

:

Honorable Robert S. Lasnik
United States District court Judge

~~DATED:~~

~~{Name of Judge}~~

~~United States District Court Judge~~

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 11

SEYFARTH SHAW LLP
Attorneys at Law
233 South Wacker Drive
Suite 8000
Chicago, Illinois 60606-6448
(312) 460-5000

EXHIBIT A**ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND**

I, _____

[print or type full name], of _____

[print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington on [date] in the case of _____ ~~[insert formal~~~~name of the case and the number and initials assigned to it by the court]~~ Alexis Hamilton v.Logic20/20, Inc., The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Case No.

2:24-cv-00916-RSL I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: _____
City and State where sworn and
signed: _____
Printed name: _____Signature: _____~~Date:~~ _____**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 12**

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233 South Wacker Drive
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Chicago, Illinois 60606-6448
(312) 460-5000

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STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 13

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